United Nations S/PRST/2010/3

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 February 2010
English
Original: English/French

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6272nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 February 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the recent positive developments in Guinea while remaining concerned by the situation. It reiterates the statement of its President (S/PRST/2009/27). It looks forward to the timely restoration of the normal constitutional order in a peaceful manner through a civilian-led transition.

"The Security Council reiterates its support for the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union. It commends President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso for his mediation efforts and welcomes the communiqués of the International Contact Group on Guinea dated 26 January 2010 and of the African Union Summit dated 3 February 2010.

"The Security Council welcomes the Joint Declaration of Ouagadougou dated 15 January 2010, which, consistent with the proposals made on 6 January by the interim President General Sekouba Konate, provides in particular for the establishment of a National Unity Government led by a civilian Prime Minister designated by the opposition, the holding of elections within six months, the commitment that the Head of State of the transition, members of the "Conseil National pour la démocratie et le développement", the Prime Minister, members of the National Unity Government and the defense and security forces in active service will not stand in the forthcoming presidential elections.

"The Security Council welcomes further the appointment on 21 January 2010 of Mr Jean-Marie Doré as Prime Minister and the designation of a unity Government on 15 February 2010. It calls upon all Guinean stakeholders to implement the Joint Declaration of Ouagadougou in full, to engage actively into the transition towards the restoration of the normal constitutional order through the holding of elections within six months. It calls upon the international community to bring its support to the Guinean authorities led by interim President Sekouba Konate and Prime Minister Jean-Marie Doré, including with regard to comprehensive security and justice sectors reform, upon request from the Guinean authorities.

"The Security Council recalls that it strongly condemned the violence committed on the 28 September 2009 and its aftermath. It urges the national authorities to prevent any further violence, and uphold the rule of law, including

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promotion, protection and respect for human rights and due process and stresses their obligations towards the victims and witnesses. It emphasizes the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity.

"The Security Council commends the work of the International Commission of Inquiry established by the Secretary-General and supported by ECOWAS and the African Union (AU) to investigate the facts and circumstances of the events of 28 September 2009 in Guinea consistent with its mandate (S/2009/556). It takes note positively of the submission by the Commission of its report (S/2009/693).

"The Security Council takes note that the International Contact Group invited relevant international stakeholders, including ECOWAS, the AU and the Mediator to consider deploying, as soon as possible and in consultation with the Guinean authorities, a possible joint civil-military mission in Guinea with a view to discussing modalities for defence and security sector reform and contributing to security conditions for the electoral process. It encourages them to plan for such a possible mission.

"The Security Council reiterates the call it made in its resolution 1888 (2009) to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

"The Security Council expresses its intention to remain seized of the situation and to react as appropriate to any threat or action against the transition. It requests the Secretary-General to continue to update it as appropriate on the situation on the ground, the potential implications for the sub-region, the fight against impunity, the efforts of ECOWAS and the African Union, and the actions of the Secretariat of the United Nations."

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Security Council

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24 February 2010
English
Original: English/French

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6277th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 February 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council notes with concern the serious threats posed in some cases by drug trafficking and transnational organized crime to international security in different regions of the world. These transnational threats are a source of growing concern.

"The Security Council, in this context, further notes with concern the increasing link, in some cases, between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism, including through the use of proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors, as well as illegal arms trafficking.

"The Security Council notes that these transnational crimes may threaten the security of countries on its agenda, including post-conflict states, and expresses its intention to consider such threats, as appropriate.

"The Security Council notes with concern that drug trafficking and transnational organized crime contribute to undermine the authority of states.

"The Security Council notes that, in a globalized society, organized crime groups and networks, better equipped with new information and communication technologies, are becoming more diversified and connected in their illicit operations, which in some cases may aggravate threats to international security. In this context, the Council expresses concern at the increase in incidences of kidnapping and hostage-taking, in some areas of the world with a specific political context, with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions. The development of cybercrime is another particular source of concern.

"The Security Council calls upon Member States to increase international and regional cooperation, on the basis of a common and shared responsibility, as well as their cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and

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Crime and the International Narcotic Control Board, in order to counter the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in drugs, and to identify emerging trends in drug trafficking. It welcomes relevant initiatives such as the Paris Pact. The Council also encourages Member States to undertake further action, as well as to consider, on the basis of concrete proposals by UNODC and INCB, through the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, possible new international initiatives aimed at strengthening the combat against illicit trafficking in chemical precursors.

"The Security Council encourages the coordination of United Nations actions, including those of its agencies, funds and programmes, in order to enhance the effectiveness of appropriate international efforts.

"The Security Council reaffirms and commends the important work of UNODC in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations.

"The Security Council encourages States to strengthen international, regional and sub-regional cooperation to counter drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption and to investigate and prosecute, as appropriate, persons and entities responsible for these crimes consistent with international law. Through compliance with their obligations under international law, including the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, States can help strengthen international peace and security. The Council notes relevant international conventions such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized crime of 2000 and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003 and the relevant international conventions and protocols related to terrorism.

"The Security Council expresses its concern about the number of victims caused by acts of terrorism in various regions of the world. The Council further reiterates that acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as well as knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts, are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The Council calls upon States to continue to condemn in the strongest terms all terrorist acts, irrespective of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed, as well as the incitement of terrorism.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to consider these threats as a factor in conflict prevention strategies, conflict analysis, integrated missions' assessment and planning and to consider including in his reports, as appropriate, analysis on the role played by these threats in situations on its agenda.

"The Security Council welcomes further briefings, as necessary, on a more regular basis, by the Executive Director of UNODC."

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Security Council

Distr.: General
26 February 2010
English
Original: English French

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6279th meeting of the Security Council, held on 26 February 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Iraq", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq, and emphasizes the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for its people, the region, and the international community.

"The Security Council welcomes the letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq on 18 January 2010 which confirms that the Government of Iraq supports the international non-proliferation regime and complies with disarmament treaties and other relevant international instruments and is committed to taking additional steps to comply with non-proliferation and disarmament standards, and has also committed to inform the Security Council, IAEA and other relevant agencies on progress made towards implementing those measures in accordance with the Government of Iraq's constitutional and legislative procedures and in compliance with international norms and obligations.

"The Security Council welcomes Iraq's accession to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, becoming the 186th State party on 12 February 2009.

"The Security Council also welcomes the intention of the Government of Iraq to sign the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.

"The Security Council also welcomes that Iraq signed in 2008 the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and that the Additional Protocol is currently before Parliament for ratification, as is the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Security Council further welcomes that, consistent with Iraqi law, Iraq has agreed to apply the Additional Protocol provisionally, pending its entry into force.

"The Security Council underlines, in particular, the importance of Iraq ratifying the Additional Protocol. The Security Council also requests that the IAEA inform the Council as soon as possible regarding the quality of Iraq's

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safeguards-related cooperation with the IAEA, including provisional implementation of the Additional Protocol pending entry into force.

"The Security Council underlines its readiness, once the necessary steps have been taken, to review, with a view towards lifting, the restrictions in resolutions 687 (1991) and 707 (1991) related to weapons of mass destruction and civil nuclear activities."

United Nations S/PRST/2010/6

Security Council

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19 March 2010
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Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6289th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 March 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms the statements of its Presidents of 24 September 1999 (S/PRST/1999/28), 31 August 2001 (S/PRST/2001/21), 31 October 2002 (S/PRST/2002/30), 29 June 2007 (S/PRST/2007/24), and its resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998, welcomes all initiatives taken by Member States following the adoption of the Programme of Action by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and takes note of the progress towards an Arms Trade Treaty.

"The Security Council is gravely concerned about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, particularly in the subregion of Central Africa, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, which in turn exacerbates the risks of gender-based violence and recruitment of child soldiers and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability, and sustainable development at local, national, regional, and international levels.

"The Security Council, while acknowledging the right of all States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain the Conventional arms for self-defense and security needs consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, underlines the vital importance of effective regulations and controls of the transparent trade in SALW in order to prevent their illegal diversion and re-export.

"The Security Council reiterates that Member States should comply with existing arms embargoes and export bans and take necessary steps to effectively implement these measures imposed by the Council in its relevant resolutions.

"The Security Council is alarmed that illicit transfers of SALW in contravention of arms embargoes and export bans, to or by criminal organizations or other irresponsible actors, including those suspected of

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engaging in terrorist acts, are linked with illicit trafficking of drugs, illegal exploitation of natural resources and illicit trade in such resources. The Security Council encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to accede, to ratify, and implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunitions.

"The Security Council welcomes the various initiatives that are currently under way within the subregion, notes the efforts to establish a subregional register of small arms and encourages the Central African countries to take necessary measures to build up the capacity of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) through the establishment of a subregional register of arms dealers as well as the elaboration of a subregional legally binding instrument on the control of SALW, their ammunitions and all equipment that might serve for their manufacture.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance of addressing the illicit arms trafficking, in particular, of SALW through an approach of common and shared responsibility, and encourages the States of the subregion to fully implement relevant measures adopted at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and to consider appropriate steps in this regard.

"The Security Council calls on the States of the subregion to strengthen efforts to establish mechanisms and regional networks among their relevant authorities for information sharing to combat the illicit circulation and trafficking in SALW. The Council also stresses the need for the States of the subregion to strengthen their cooperation, including through regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, in order to identify and take appropriate measures against individuals and entities that engage in illegal trafficking of SALW in the Central African subregion.

"The Security Council emphasizes the need for national authorities in the subregion to fully participate in the practical implementation of the Programme of Action adopted on 20 July 2001 by the United Nations Conference of the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons adopted on 8 December 2005 and encourages Central African countries to regularly submit national reports to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the above-mentioned instrument.

"The Security Council encourages ECCAS to assist Central African countries in ensuring the effective implementation of arms embargoes imposed by the Council and, in this context, establish measures such as inquiries into illicit arms trafficking routes, the follow-up of possible violations and cooperation in border monitoring, in consultation with the countries concerned. In this regard, the Security Council encourages the committees in charge of monitoring arms embargoes in Central African countries and neighbouring countries, consistent with their mandates, to continue to include in the annual reports a substantive section on the implementation of arms embargoes, on possible violation of the measures reported to the Committees and with recommendations, as appropriate, for strengthening the effectiveness

of arms embargoes. This information could also be shared with the INTERPOL's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS).

"The Security Council encourages the Committees in charge of monitoring arms embargoes in Central African countries and neighbouring countries, consistent with their mandates, to establish channels of communication, with ECCAS, its Member States, and with the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

"The Security Council supports the action of the UN Missions present in the subregion, consistent with their mandates, to assist disarmament processes in the framework of DDR Programmes, and calls upon international partners to assist the Central African countries to build and strengthen their capacities to set up and implement measures relating to the prevention of illicit proliferation of SALW, and the security and management of stockpiles of arms, especially SALW.

"The Security Council recognizes the importance of the forthcoming United Nations Fourth Biennial Meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to be held in June 2010 and encourages Member States, including those in the subregion of Central Africa, to fully cooperate with the Chair to ensure a successful outcome of meeting.

"The Security Council encourages Member States to undertake vigorous actions aimed at restricting the supply of SALW and ammunitions to areas of instability in Central Africa.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to take into account in his biennial report, as a follow up, the content of the present PRST."

United Nations S PRST/2010/6*

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 March 2010
English
Original: English/French

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6288th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 March 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central African region", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms the statements of its Presidents of 24 September 1999 (S/PRST/1999/28), 31 August 2001 (S/PRST/2001/21), 31 October 2002 (S/PRST/2002/30), 29 June 2007 (S/PRST/2007/24), and its resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998, welcomes all initiatives taken by Member States following the adoption of the Programme of Action by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and takes note of the progress towards an Arms Trade Treaty.

"The Security Council is gravely concerned about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, particularly in the subregion of Central Africa, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, which in turn exacerbates the risks of gender-based violence and recruitment of child soldiers and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability, and sustainable development at local, national, regional, and international levels.

"The Security Council, while acknowledging the right of all States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain the Conventional arms for self-defense and security needs consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, underlines the vital importance of effective regulations and controls of the transparent trade in SALW in order to prevent their illegal diversion and re-export.

"The Security Council reiterates that Member States should comply with existing arms embargoes and export bans and take necessary steps to effectively implement these measures imposed by the Council in its relevant resolutions.

"The Security Council is alarmed that illicit transfers of SALW in contravention of arms embargoes and export bans, to or by criminal organizations or other irresponsible actors, including those suspected of

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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engaging in terrorist acts, are linked with illicit trafficking of drugs, illegal exploitation of natural resources and illicit trade in such resources. The Security Council encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to accede, to ratify, and implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunitions.

"The Security Council welcomes the various initiatives that are currently under way within the subregion, notes the efforts to establish a subregional register of small arms and encourages the Central African countries to take necessary measures to build up the capacity of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) through the establishment of a subregional register of arms dealers as well as the elaboration of a subregional legally binding instrument on the control of SALW, their ammunitions and all equipment that might serve for their manufacture.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance of addressing the illicit arms trafficking, in particular, of SALW through an approach of common and shared responsibility, and encourages the States of the subregion to fully implement relevant measures adopted at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and to consider appropriate steps in this regard.

"The Security Council calls on the States of the subregion to strengthen efforts to establish mechanisms and regional networks among their relevant authorities for information sharing to combat the illicit circulation and trafficking in SALW. The Council also stresses the need for the States of the subregion to strengthen their cooperation, including through regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, in order to identify and take appropriate measures against individuals and entities that engage in illegal trafficking of SALW in the Central African subregion.

"The Security Council emphasizes the need for national authorities in the subregion to fully participate in the practical implementation of the Programme of Action adopted on 20 July 2001 by the United Nations Conference of the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons adopted on 8 December 2005 and encourages Central African countries to regularly submit national reports to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the above-mentioned instrument.

"The Security Council encourages ECCAS to assist Central African countries in ensuring the effective implementation of arms embargoes imposed by the Council and, in this context, establish measures such as inquiries into illicit arms trafficking routes, the follow-up of possible violations and cooperation in border monitoring, in consultation with the countries concerned. In this regard, the Security Council encourages the committees in charge of monitoring arms embargoes in Central African countries and neighbouring countries, consistent with their mandates, to continue to include in the annual reports a substantive section on the implementation of arms embargoes, on possible violation of the measures reported to the Committees and with recommendations, as appropriate, for strengthening the effectiveness

of arms embargoes. This information could also be shared with the INTERPOL's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS).

"The Security Council encourages the Committees in charge of monitoring arms embargoes in Central African countries and neighbouring countries, consistent with their mandates, to establish channels of communication, with ECCAS, its Member States, and with the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

"The Security Council supports the action of the UN Missions present in the subregion, consistent with their mandates, to assist disarmament processes in the framework of DDR Programmes, and calls upon international partners to assist the Central African countries to build and strengthen their capacities to set up and implement measures relating to the prevention of illicit proliferation of SALW, and the security and management of stockpiles of arms, especially SALW.

"The Security Council recognizes the importance of the forthcoming United Nations Fourth Biennial Meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to be held in June 2010 and encourages Member States, including those in the subregion of Central Africa, to fully cooperate with the Chair to ensure a successful outcome of meeting.

"The Security Council encourages Member States to undertake vigorous actions aimed at restricting the supply of SALW and ammunitions to areas of instability in Central Africa.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to take into account in his biennial report, as a follow up, the content of the present PRST."

United Nations S/PRST/2010/6**

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 March 2010
English
Original: English/French

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6288th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 March 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central African region", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council reaffirms the statements of its Presidents of 24 September 1999 (S/PRST/1999/28), 31 August 2001 (S/PRST/2001/21), 31 October 2002 (S/PRST/2002/30), 29 June 2007 (S/PRST/2007/24), and its resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998, welcomes all initiatives taken by Member States following the adoption of the Programme of Action by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and takes note of the process towards an Arms Trade Treaty.

"The Security Council is gravely concerned about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, particularly in the subregion of Central Africa, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, which in turn exacerbates the risks of gender-based violence and recruitment of child soldiers and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability, and sustainable development at local, national, regional, and international levels.

"The Security Council, while acknowledging the right of all States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain the Conventional arms for self-defense and security needs consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, underlines the vital importance of effective regulations and controls of the transparent trade in SALW in order to prevent their illegal diversion and re-export.

"The Security Council reiterates that Member States should comply with existing arms embargoes and export bans and take necessary steps to effectively implement these measures imposed by the Council in its relevant resolutions.

"The Security Council is alarmed that illicit transfers of SALW in contravention of arms embargoes and export bans, to or by criminal organizations or other irresponsible actors, including those suspected of

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engaging in terrorist acts, are linked with illicit trafficking of drugs, illegal exploitation of natural resources and illicit trade in such resources. The Security Council encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to accede, to ratify, and implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunitions.

"The Security Council welcomes the various initiatives that are currently under way within the subregion, notes the efforts to establish a subregional register of small arms and encourages the Central African countries to take necessary measures to build up the capacity of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) through the establishment of a subregional register of arms dealers as well as the elaboration of a subregional legally binding instrument on the control of SALW, their ammunitions and all equipment that might serve for their manufacture.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance of addressing the illicit arms trafficking, in particular, of SALW through an approach of common and shared responsibility, and encourages the States of the subregion to fully implement relevant measures adopted at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and to consider appropriate steps in this regard.

"The Security Council calls on the States of the subregion to strengthen efforts to establish mechanisms and regional networks among their relevant authorities for information sharing to combat the illicit circulation and trafficking in SALW. The Council also stresses the need for the States of the subregion to strengthen their cooperation, including through regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, in order to identify and take appropriate measures against individuals and entities that engage in illegal trafficking of SALW in the Central African subregion.

"The Security Council emphasizes the need for national authorities in the subregion to fully participate in the practical implementation of the Programme of Action adopted on 20 July 2001 by the United Nations Conference of the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons adopted on 8 December 2005 and encourages Central African countries to regularly submit national reports to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the above-mentioned instrument.

"The Security Council encourages ECCAS to assist Central African countries in ensuring the effective implementation of arms embargoes imposed by the Council and, in this context, establish measures such as inquiries into illicit arms trafficking routes, the follow-up of possible violations and cooperation in border monitoring, in consultation with the countries concerned. In this regard, the Security Council encourages the committees in charge of monitoring arms embargoes in Central African countries and neighbouring countries, consistent with their mandates, to continue to include in the annual reports a substantive section on the implementation of arms embargoes, on possible violation of the measures reported to the Committees and with recommendations, as appropriate, for strengthening the effectiveness

of arms embargoes. This information could also be shared with the INTERPOL's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS).

"The Security Council encourages the Committees in charge of monitoring arms embargoes in Central African countries and neighbouring countries, consistent with their mandates, to establish channels of communication, with ECCAS, its Member States, and with the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

"The Security Council supports the action of the UN Missions present in the subregion, consistent with their mandates, to assist disarmament processes in the framework of DDR Programmes, and calls upon international partners to assist the Central African countries to build and strengthen their capacities to set up and implement measures relating to the prevention of illicit proliferation of SALW, and the security and management of stockpiles of arms, especially SALW.

"The Security Council recognizes the importance of the forthcoming United Nations Fourth Biennial Meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to be held in June 2010 and encourages Member States, including those in the subregion of Central Africa, to fully cooperate with the Chair to ensure a successful outcome of meeting.

"The Security Council encourages Member States to undertake vigorous actions aimed at restricting the supply of SALW and ammunitions to areas of instability in Central Africa.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to take into account in his biennial report, as a follow up, the content of the present PRST."